THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1776. THE [NUMBER 1745.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published March 18, 1776.
Flour at 17/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 11½s. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	45/ 0
Flour	17 0	Pork	85 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	8 0
Weſt-India Rum	9 6	India tea,	
New-England do.	5 0	Chocol. per Doz.	26 0
Malcov. Sugar	120 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	2 9	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	3 0	Wood	24 to 36 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
Thurſday	27	7	after 4	33	before 8		
Friday	28	8	4	33	8		
Saturday	●	9	4	33	8		
Sunday	1	10	4	33	8		
Monday	2	10	4	33	8		New ● next Saturday.
Tueſday	3	11	4	33	8		
Wedneſday	4	12	4	33	8		

Days 14 Hours 54 min. the 13th.

THE ſubſcribers to this paper in Baltimore, and parts adjacent, are requeſted to pay their arrearages, to Mr. Henry Sheaffe, whoſe receipt ſhall be a diſcharge for the ſums paid him on account of JOHN HOLT.

The Intereſt of AMERICA.

LETTER II.

THE important day is come, or near at hand, that America is to aſſume a form of government for herſelf. We ſhould be very deſirous to know what form is beſt. And that ſurely is beſt which is moſt natural, eaſy, cheap, and which beſt ſecures the rights of the people. We ſhould always keep in mind that great truth, viz. That the good of the people is the ultimate end of civil Government. As we muſt, ſome Provinces at leaſt, in a ſhort time, aſſume ſome new mode of Government, and the matter cannot be deferred ſo long, as to canvaſs, deliberately weigh, and fully adjuſt every thing that may hereafter appear neceſſary, we ſhould leave room to alter for the better in time to come. Every Province ſhould be viewed as having a right, either with or without an application to the Continental Congreſs, to alter their form of Government in ſome particulars, and that without being liable to raiſe a clamour, by ſome who would be glad to ſay that it was contrary to the conſtitution, that they firſt formed upon; that it was overturning the original plan, and leaving people at uncertainties as to the foundation they are upon, and the like. As the Government is for the people, the people when properly repreſented have a right to alter it for their advantage.

The affair now in view is the moſt important that ever was before America. In my opinion it is the moſt important that has been tranſacted in any nation for ſome centuries paſt. If our civil Government is well conſtructed, and well managed, America bids fair to be the moſt glorious ſtate that has ever been on earth. We ſhould now at the beginning lay the foundation right. Moſt, if not all other Governments have had a corrupt mixture in their very conſtitution; they have generally been formed in haſte, or out of neceſſity, or tyrannically, or in a ſtate of ignorance; and being badly formed, the management of them has been with difficulty. But we have opportunity to form with ſome deliberation, with free choice, with good advantages for knowledge; we have opportunity to obſerve what has been right, and what wrong in other ſtates, and to profit by them. The plan of American Government, ſhould, as much as poſſible, be formed to ſuit all the variety of circumſtances that people may be in. Virtuous, or vicious, agreeing or contending, moving regularly, or convulſed by the intrigues of aſpiring men; for we may expect a variety of circumſtances in a courſe of time, and we ſhould be prepared for every condition. We ſhould aſſume that mode of Government which is moſt equitable and adapted to the good of mankind, and truſt Providence for the event; for God who determines the fate of Governments, is moſt like to proſper that which is moſt equitable. And I think there can be no doubt that a well regulated Democracy is moſt equitable. An annual, or frequent choice of Magiſtrates, who in a year, or after a few years, are again left upon a level with their neighbours, is moſt likely to prevent uſurpation and tyranny, and moſt likely to ſecure the privileges of the people. If rulers know that they ſhall, in a ſhort term of time be again out of power, and it may be, liable to be called to an account for miſconduct, it will guard them againſt maladminiſtration. A truly popular Government has, I believe, never yet been tried in the world. The moſt remarkable Government that has ever been, viz. the Roman Republic, was ſomething near it, but not fully ſo. And the want of it being fully ſo, kept a continual conteſt between the Senate and Plebeians.

—America muſt conſiſt of a number of confederate Provinces, Cantons, Diſtricts, or whatever they may be called. Theſe muſt be united in a General Congreſs; but each Province muſt have a diſtinct Legiſlature, and have as much power within itſelf as poſſible. The General Congreſs ſhould not interfere, or meddle with Provincial Affairs, more than needs muſt. Every Province ſhould be left to do as much within itſelf as may be. And every Province ſhould allow each county, yea, and each town, to do as much within themſelves as poſſible. Small bodies manage affairs much eaſier, and cheaper than large ones. If every county and town, manage as much buſineſs as may be within themſelves, people will be better ſatisfied, and the Provincial Congreſs ſaved much trouble. Our counties and towns have heretofore been left to manage many of their own affairs, and it has been a great privilege, and their buſineſs has been managed to great advantage. Each county ſhould now chooſe their own officers, which were heretofore appointed by the crown; theſe matters may now be adjuſted with much eaſe. Every Province ſhould be allowed ſuch full power within itſelf, and receive ſuch advantages by a general union, or confederation, that it would chooſe to continue in that union. The connection of the Provinces ſhould be made to be for the intereſt of each, and be agreeable to each. This will keep them quiet and peaceable; and nothing will tend ſo much to this, as to let every Province have as much power and liberty within itſelf as will conſiſt with the good of the whole. Neither the Continental Congreſs, or any other number of men, ſhould aſſume, or uſe, any power, or office, for their own ſake, but for the good of the whole. Let America increaſe ever ſo much, there muſt never be any power, like a kingly power; no power uſed for its own ſake, or for the advantage, or dignity of any number of men, as diſtinct from the good of the whole. And while things are thus managed, a general union will be agreeable, and people will not complain.

Notwithſtanding every Province ſhould have all poſſible power within itſelf, yet ſome things muſt be left to the General Congreſs. As (1.) Making, and managing war, and making peace. (2.) Settling differences between Provinces. (3.) Making ſome maritime laws, or general regulations reſpecting trade; otherwiſe one Province might unjuſtly interfere with another. (4.) Ordering a currency for the whole Continent, for it would be beſt, that as ſoon as may be, there ſhould be one currency for the whole. The General Congreſs might, order the quota for each Province. (5.) The forming of new Provinces. (6) The ſale of new lands. (7.) Treaties with other nations, conſequently ſome general directions of our Indian Affairs.

As we are now to aſſume a new mode of Government, I think it ought properly to be *new*. Some are for keeping as near the old form of government in each province, as can well be. But I think 'tis entirely wrong, 'tis miſtaken policy. 'Tis probable, that ſome who propoſe it, mean well; but I humbly conceive they have not thoroughly conſidered the thing. Others who propoſe it may have ſelf intereſt at bottom, hoping thereby to retain, or obtain places of profit or honour. We muſt come as near a new form of government as we can without deſtroying private property. So far as private property will allow, we muſt form our government in each province, juſt as if we had never any form of government before. 'Tis much eaſier to form a new government than to patch up one partly old and partly new, becauſe 'tis more ſimple and natural. I ſpeak chiefly with reſpect to legiſlature. We ſhould by all means avoid *ſeveral* branches of legiſlature.

One branch of Legiſlature is much preferable to more than one, becauſe a plurality cauſes perpetual contention and waſte of time. It was ſo in Rome, it has been ſo in Great-Britain, and has been remarkably ſo in theſe provinces, in times paſt.—The ever memorable Congreſs now in America, has done buſineſs infinitely better, than if there had been ſeveral orders of Delegates, to conteſt, interrupt, and be a negative one upon another.

A patched government, conſiſting of ſeveral parts, has been the difficulty, I may call it the diſeaſe of ſome of the beſt civil governments that have been in the world; I mean the Roman Republic, and the government of Great-Britain. Had the Romans been a true democracy, without a ſenate, or body different from the Plebians, they might have avoided thoſe jars and contentions which continually ſubſiſted between thoſe two bodies. Should we admit different branches of legiſlature, it might give occaſion in time to degenerate into that form of government, or ſomething like that, which has been ſo oppreſſive in our nation. It might open a door for ill diſpoſed aſpiring men to deſtroy the ſtate. Our having ſeveral branches of legiſlature heretofore, is an argument againſt, rather than for it, in time to come, becauſe it is a word that not only has been abuſed, but in its nature, tends to abuſe. The ſimpleſt mode of legiſlation is certainly beſt.—The European nations, have, for ſome centuries paſt, derived moſt of their knowledge from the Greeks and Romans. The Romans eſpecially have been in a ſort, an example, being excellent in many things, we have been ready to view them ſo in all things. We are very apt to take in, or imitate the imperfections as well as the excellencies of thoſe that are excellent. Hence, I ſuppoſe, it is, that moſt, if not all the Republics in Europe, have a body of Senators in their form of government. I doubt not, it will be an argument with many, that we in America muſt have ſomething like a Senate, or Council, or Upper Houſe, becauſe the Romans and other Republics have had.—But the argument is the other way, it was their imperfection, it was a ſource of trouble, it was a ſtep towards arbitrary power, and therefore to be avoided. Free government can better, much better ſubſiſt without it. Different branches of Legiſlature cauſe much needleſs expence, two ways. Firſt, As there are more perſons to maintain, and—Second, As they waſte time, and prolong a ſeſſion by their contentions. Beſides, 'tis a great abſurdity, that one branch of a legiſlature that can negative all the reſt, ſhould be the principal executive power in the ſtate. There can be but little chance for proper freedom where the making and executing the laws of a ſtate, lie in the ſame hand, and that not of the people in general, but of a ſingle perſon. The legiſlative and executive power, in every province, ought to be kept as diſtinct as poſſible. Wiſe, experienced, and public ſpirited perſons, ſhould be in places of power, and if ſo, they muſt be ſought out, choſen and introduced. For this reaſon, there ought not to be a number that are hereditary; for wiſdom is not a birth-right, nor a number put in place for life, for men's abilities and manners may change. Rulers ſhould be frequently choſe to their office.—A Provincial Congreſs is the whole province met by Repreſentatives; and there is no need of a Repreſentative of a King, for we have none; nor can there be need of a Council to repreſent the Houſe of Lords, for we have not, and hope never ſhall have an hereditary nobility different from the general body of the people; but if we admit different branches of legiſlature, there is danger that there may be, in time.

To the ELECTORS *of the* City *and* County *of* NEW-YORK.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

THE ſubject upon which we are now to deliberate, and which we are requeſted by the Congreſs to carry into execution with the utmoſt diligence and punctuality, is the election of proper perſons to form a new mode of Government for this Colony: This is a matter of the higheſt importance to our future happineſs and proſperity, as well as to the rights and liberties of the United Colonies in general; it therefore merits the moſt ſtudious attention our minds are capable of exerting. And as the good people of this county generally look up to their Committee for advice and direction in matters of public concern; and having now before us a Reſolve of Congreſs, of the moſt glorious and intereſting nature; and this Reſolve recommended to us by the approbation of our worthy Committee. We, their conſtituents, in juſtice to our country, ourſelves and poſterity, will do well, ſeriouſly to deliberate on, and weigh the good conſequences, which by favour of the God of truth and juſtice, will certainly reſult from this tranſaction, and thereby we ſhall be well convinced of its propriety and neceſſity, and enter the more heartily and unanimouſly into the meaſure.

In conſidering this ſubject, I think there are two things which preſent themſelves to our immediate conſideration. *Firſt*, the neceſſity of forming a new mode of Government at preſent; and *Secondly*, the qualifications neceſſary in thoſe perſons who are to be elected to that important truſt.

As to the firſt, the Reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs, as well as thoſe of our own Colony, have, to every diſintereſted and liberal mind, clearly proved the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a new mode of Government here. But as there are ſtill ſome perſons in this City, whoſe judgments, we have reaſon to think are biaſſed by prejudice, or the ſound of a name; or whoſe faculties may be ſo weak as not to comprehend the momentous ſubject as preſented by Congreſs: I ſhall endeavour, briefly, to offer a few thoughts to ſuch, in order to make it clear to the meaneſt capacity; and at the ſame time obviate an objection, which, by ſome, I conceive will be made to the meaſure propoſed; namely, that it is immediately declaring an Independency.

As to the objection of forming a new Government at all, I would requeſt thoſe who make it to conſider, that at preſent no Government exiſts here, nor can any legal government poſſibly exiſt upon the old plan, when one of the three branches thereof is withdrawn, and that the main one too, of which our former Government was compoſed—muſt not then our courts of juſtice, and indeed the whole courſe of the law ſtand ſtill? And will not this render both our perſons and properties inſecure? If Government be inſtituted for the ſecurity of both, how can offenders be legally puniſhed where no Government exiſts? Or if Government did exiſt, how can the preſent officers thereof, act in any wiſe conſiſtent with the oath they have taken, while we are, in defence of every thing valuable in human life, oppoſing the very Government they are ſworn to ſupport?—Can Congreſs or Committees be equal to the taſk? They cannot—If ſo, then without a new legal Government, univerſal diſorder muſt enſue. As to the poſition—that this meaſure is declaring an Independency—I would only anſwer, That if the meaſure be neceſſary to preſerve us from a thouſand evils that are ready to break in upon us, without it, it ought inſtantly to be adopted, though the enemies of our land ſhould ſtigmatiſe it with a name which they, and they only, think a term of reproach. If to be independent, is not only the aim and glory of every individual upon the face of the earth; but alſo of every country on the other ſide of the world, for there is not one among them all which doth not place its chief happineſs herein, I ſay if this be a natural principle in mankind, conſidered as individuals, and the conſtant aim and deſire of all other countries.—In the name of wonder, why ſhould *this* only be excepted from the natural, the neceſſary, the exalted privilege of being free and independent of every foreign juriſdiction?—But ſhould peace, reconciliation or union with Britain ever again take place, will it not be more eaſily effected, when the people of theſe Colonies are under a regular form of Government, than when matters are ſuffered to run into confuſion? Moſt certainly it will—For when the moſt ambitious man or ſet of men, heading a lawleſs multitude, ſhall direct our Councils by his or their mere will and pleaſure——When tyranny, anarchy and confuſion ſhall pervade this once peaceful land—When, for want of Government the ſtrong ſhall lord it over the weak, and refuſe to reſign their power—Or when from the very nature of ſuch proceedings, a diviſion in all or moſt of the now United Colonies muſt enſue; a re union then will be impoſſible upon any other terms than thoſe of abſolute ſubjection and ſlavery.

It is but too ſhrewdly ſuſpected, that many of our late Governors, had this ignoble end in view, when they withdrew themſelves from their reſpective Governments. But thanks to the ſupreme Governor of the world who has in ſo remarkable a manner often interpoſed in our behalf, and in no inſtance more ſo, than by giving ſuch wiſdom to the conductors of our public affairs, *as to induce them to leave it in the choice of every Colony*, "to adopt ſuch a form of Government, as ſhall, in the opinion of the Repreſentatives of the people, beſt conduce to the happineſs and ſafety of their conſtituents in particular, and America in general."—It without eſtabliſhing a new mode of Government we can have no happineſs or ſafety as a people—If this ſtep be eſſentially neceſſary towards a future reconciliation of peace with Britain, conſiſtent with Liberty—And if our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, on the moſt mature deliberation have directed us to the meaſure, it is therefore become abſolutely neceſſary, as it comes to us with every recommendation which can engage the attention and compliance of every good man.

As to the qualifications neceſſary in thoſe perſons who are to be elected by us, to the important truſt of forming this new Government, I ſhall only

observe, that I think it the duty of every elector to lay aside all partiality and prejudice, with regard to the external appearance of men; and choose those only, whom they know to be remarkable for true wisdom, integrity, an extensive political knowledge, fortitude of mind, an uniform steadiness, and warm affection to the American cause, which will naturally produce that constant and diligent attention to its concerns, that their importance necessarily requires ——Let these characters, my dear friends, and these only, be the mental qualifications of such men, as shall be the objects of your choice; for this being the greatest purpose that ever men were yet chosen for in any country, If we conduct ourselves well on the 17th instant, by choosing such characters only, all gracious Heaven will smile on the solemn transaction, approve of our choice, and ratify above, what we shall then do, for the benefit of mankind.

COLUMBUS.

NEW-YORK, *June* 11, 1776.

CLEVES, *February* 20.

PRIVATE accounts mention, that there has been great murmuring among the Brunswick and Hessian troops, about going to America; and that two regiments had mutinied, and killed the Major General, who endeavoured to bring them to reason.

Rome, March 2. The want of a proper explanation between the Pope and the King of Prussia, concerning the Jesuits, had hitherto delayed the suppression of that order in his Majesty's dominions; but this affair is now settled, as appears by a writing which the Court of Berlin has transmitted to his Holiness.

Stade, March 18. Yesterday the embarkation of the first division of the Brunswick troops in his Britannick Majesty's service was compleated, and the fleet is in readiness to depart as soon as the wind will permit.

LONDON.

March 2. The plan which Lord George Germaine has laid down for the operations of the next campaign in North America, is for the main army to take the march along the line of the coast, and utterly to destroy every city, town and village on both sea and great rivers to which a ship can come up, which, he thinks, will entirely cut off all the naval designs of the Americans, and *perhaps* prove the most effective means of putting an end to the war. Several members of the cabinet second this opinion, which it is imagined will prove the prevailing one. Lord North is against it.

The ministry expect every hour to receive an express from Berlin with an account of the death of the Prussian monarch. His Majesty has long laboured under a complication of disorders, and his constitution is totally broke; for several weeks he has been confined to his chamber, and very few people are admitted to him. 'Tis whispered at Potzdam, that he has a confirmed dropsy.

Extract of a letter from Hambro', Feb. 13.

'Of the gentlemen on the recruiting party, whom Great Britain engaged to supply and complete the Royal American regiment with men from Germany, none have succeeded so well as Colonel de Scheiter.—We have it this day from Stade, that he just arrived at this place from a long circuit, with a body of 750 exceeding fine men, most of them already disciplined, who are forthwith to be shipped for England on board of transports stationed there. The large bounty he offers causes great desertions in the Prussian garrisons, and even in the very regiments of those Princes who have hired them out to the King of Great Britain, because though a larger bounty be given to the Princes as levy money, yet as every farthing is pocketted by them, the men run away as fast as they can, and inlist with him; so that the number of men the Colonel undertook to furnish, will be completed within a few days; and he will proceed then, as it is said, to raise a thousand of the best German rangers for the same service.

"If the above be fact, there is one comfort, that we need not make any allowance for cripples, as in the first 300 sent over in January last, which was just one sixth part of the whole.

"By the treaties concluded with the German princes it seems to be their interest, that none of their respective corps ever should return again; for, as they receive for every man thirty crowns, (seven guineas) as levy money, the same sum is to be paid to them when any of the soldiers are killed, or lost by any accident whatever, which, upon the whole, make 14 guineas per man; and since the Princes are furnished with the means of procuring soldiers at a very cheap rate, it is evident they don't wish their return. Now, if the soldiers desert their colours in their own Prince's dominions, how much more will they do it in a foreign country, where they will meet with greater encouragement, and numbers of their own countrymen? In short, the whole appears to be calculated to satiate the appetite of savage hungry Princes, to people the vast American continent, and to bear down—— poor Old England!"

March 7. A correspondent writes, that yesterday an express arrived at the minister's house with advice that the Hanoverian troops sent to Gibraltar, had mutinied and killed all their officers. The Regency of Hanover have sent over a strong remonstrance against the plan for taking into British pay 10,000 electoral troops, the sending away of which would leave the country too much exposed to the suspicious designs of powerful neighbours.

March 11. *Many authentic accounts having been received of the distresses of the Clergy of the Church of England in North-America, the Archbishop, and Bishops (with his Majesty's approbation) have opened a subscription for their relief; and they doubt not of the concurrence of such of the Laity, and Clergy, whose circumstances will allow them to contribute to so charitable a design—The subscriptions on the above to this day, amounted to* 2,145*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

His Majesty's ship the Seaford, bound to Boston, and several outward bound West Indiamen, that sailed on Monday last from Portsmouth, are put into Plymouth.

A gentlemen who arrived last Wednesday from Paris, says that the French are in high spirits, being in great expectation of engrossing the whole American trade.—They say that some persons of distinction have waited on General Washington, with an offer of French troops and ships of war to oppose the wicked designs of an English Ministry, upon condition of their opening a trade with them; that the General declined giving them any answer, but referred them to the Congress; and that an account was received at Paris, that the French gentlemen met with a noble reception, and were assured, that if a reconciliation was not soon brought about between them and their Mother Country, that they would accept of the offers of the French Court upon the terms proposed. That on receiving this answer, orders were sent to all the seaports that such ships as were ordered for the East-India service, &c. should stay for further orders, but hold themselves ready to sail at a short notice. We further adds, that orders were likewise sent to Rochelle, that transports sufficient to carry 20,000 men should be immediately got ready for sea.

A letter from Holland has the following article:——"We on this side the water begin to entertain but a very indifferent opinion of the abilities and honesty of your present Ministry. If they have great abilities, they are applied to wicked and destructive purposes. Your trade to that vast empire of America, is totally lost the credit of your nation in a ruinous condition, insomuch that those here who have money in your funds are in great pain about it, and I believe will draw it out as fast as possible. Your religion too seems in danger ever since the Quebec bill passed, and should the Scotch militia bill pass, your whole country will soon be overspread with a worse than Egyptian plague, prerogative and arbitrary power."

Yesterday at a Court of Common Council, a motion was made and carried by a great majority that the thanks of the Court be given to Dr. Price for his excellent pamphlet on civil liberty, just published. Also, that the freedom of this city be presented to him in a gold box of the value of fifty pounds.

March 13. *Wednesday night advice was received of the death of the King of Portugal.*

The King of Prussia has positively objected to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel suffering any of his troops to go into our service.

Extract of a letter from Corke, Feb. 25

"*Last Friday the Sphinx frigate, and Thunder Bomb, with three transports, which put back to Cove, sailed from hence for America*

"*Friday and yesterday, the 24th and 63d regiments arrived here to embark for America.*

Wednesday morning arrived at Portsmouth, the Bute transport, with troops bound for Quebec.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different Dock-yards for a number of ship wrights &c. to be sent to Halifax in Nova-Scotia, to repair any of his Majesty's ships that may put in there, and stand in need thereof.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the men belonging to the Royal Yachts at Deptford, to assist in rigging the 50 gun ship of war fitting out for America

The Ferret sloop of war, commanded by Captain Rodney, is said to have overset at sea, and every soul lost.——It is also reported, that the Magdalen schooner, Lieutenant Nunn, is also lost, as no accounts have been received of her since she sailed last Michaelmas from Portsmouth for America.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 16.

"Sailed the Romney man of war, Admiral Montague, and the Cygnet, Captain Salter, to Spithead, and several outward bound ships sailed from thence yesterday, but the wind being now all westerly, they cannot be got far."

March 21. The King of Sardinia has acceded, it is said, to the Family Compact—if so, a war will soon break out in Italy.

The last ship that arrived from New-York brought the government's dispatches only. No letters came by her; and so extremely cautious was Governor Tryon, that no person was acquainted with the vessel's departure for England, and his own servant was sent home with the packet.

Philadelphia has taken every precaution to prevent receiving a visit from the King's ships; they have built forts eight miles down the river, and have not only a strong guard in that city, but can assemble, 'tis said, forty thousand men at a very short warning.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majesty's ship the Cerberus, dated Boston, Feb. 8.

"We are going to Halifax to winter and refit, and then to cruise for the American privateers, which are very numerous, and they take a great many of the transports. We have just taken two of their privateers without firing a gun."

The Preston of fifty guns, is ordered to be fitted immediately for the reception of a flag officer; and it is said, that an additional Admiral will be sent out to America.

The Shark and Vulture, two new sloops, lately launched at Deptford, are commissioned, and ordered to be fitted for sea.

A letter from Greenock, dated March 12, says, "Saturday last eight of the transports sailed for Cork, with the 31st regiment on board, with a favourable wind. Next day they were seen clear of the foul grounds."

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for his Majesty's frigates Tartar, Capt. Ommanie, and the Pearl, Capt. Wilkinson, of 32 guns each, to be fitted out with all dispatch for the North American station.

Two additional companies of 57 men each, are ordered to be raised immediately to reinforce Lord Percy's regiment now at Boston.

Orders are sent to Chatham for his Majesty's frigate Richmond, of 32 guns, to be fitted out for the North-American station; she is already commissioned, and the command is given to Capt. Gidoin.

Several of the transports and outward bound ships that sailed the 24th instant from the Downs and Portsmouth, are put into Plymouth, not being able to get clear of the channel, the wind blowing fresh at S. W.

The Greyhound and Pearl men of war, for America, are put into Plymouth.

This day was launched from his Majesty's yard at Woolwich, a new frigate; immediately after which, his Majesty's ship Eagle, commanded by Lord Howe, sailed for America.

A great personage we hear, is extremely well satisfied within himself, that the ensuing campaign will be a conclusive one, and frequently expresses himself to that effect; adding, "that he wishes he was as sure of bringing over a few of the leaders in the opposition, as he is of conquering America."

Capt Jonas Bewsield, who arrived on Tuesday in the river from the West-Indies, informs us, that he saw several Spanish men of war and frigates cruising off Cape Nichola Mole. He says, at Cape Francois there are some French men of war, and a number of armed cruisers, and that others are continually arriving. Provisions of all sorts are remarkably dear throughout the whole of our West India Islands; and they are greatly at a loss for lumber, which is likewise dear, which they used to be supplied with from America before the present disputes.

A gentleman arrived in town from Plymouth says, that on Tuesday morning he was at Charmouth, and the people there said, that the evening before they saw eight large ships sail down the channel; about 8 in the evening they saw a great blaze from one of them, which continued all night; that early in the morning a great explosion was seen, after which only seven sail could be discerned

Fraser's new raised regiment of Highlanders are to be assembled in three divisions on Monday next at Stirling, Inverness, and Perth, to be reviewed and approved by the Commander in Chief in those parts, previous to their embarking at Glasgow for North America.

Five hundred bread waggons are now preparing, and will in a few days be shipped on board the transports at Portsmouth bound to America.

March 25. This day, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the following bills received the royal assent, viz.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army in North-America.

The bill for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia out of the land tax, &c.

Five sail of the line are ordered to be fitted out for the East Indies immediately, in consequence of advices received of the French armament in that country. They have 8000 regulars at the Mauritius, and six sail of capital ships. In consequence of the assurances of the pacific insinuation of France, we have suffered them to strengthen themselves in all parts of the world, ready to attack us whenever they please.

Orders have been sent to prepare the Warwick, Rippon, Monmouth, and two other sixty gun ships for the East Indies.

On Saturday three companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for North-America.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 10.

"Since my last sailed his Majesty's ship Seaford for Antigua; and the Deal Castle ship of war, for Newfoundland.

"Came in a transport with part of the 29th regiment on board, from Chatham."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 21.

"Arrived a transport with troops on board, and came into the harbour.

"It is said that Lord Howe will hoist his flag on board the Emerald frigate, and proceed without loss of time to Boston, and the Eagle to go after him."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, March 25.

The House of Commons considered the motion of Friday, for laying a tax upon dogs, for the purpose of reducing the poor's rates through the kingdom, which after a short debate, was rejected without a division.

Tuesday, March 26.

The House read a third time and passed the bill for the better encouragement of seamen and mariners to enter into his Majesty's service.

March 26. We are informed from Dublin, March 19, that his Majesty's ship the Centurion, arrived at Boston the 18th of January, she spoke with the Argo transport, having three companies of the 46th regiment on board, all in good health, on the 2d January. It is supposed she has reached Halifax.

On the 17th instant six sail of ships from Glasgow, with new raised recruits, and several transports from London, arrived at Cork, where they are to take in their lading of provisions, and proceed to America, under convoy.

His Majesty's frigate Ambuscade of 32 guns, is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry Sir George M'Cartney to his government of Dominica; she is afterwards to join the fleet on the North-American station.

Orders are sent to Sheerness for his Majesty's ship Rainbow, of 44 guns, to be fitted out for immediate service. She is already commissioned, and the command given to Sir George Collier.

Last Sunday all the men in Deptford-Yard, and some additional hands, were employed in shipping warlike stores, &c. for America; and it will be some days before the many transports lying there, can be loaded, such quantities are sending thither.

His Majesty has appointed Major Generals Howe and Clinton, to be Generals in America.

The Brunswickers are destined to Canada, and the Hessians, with the regiment of Hanau, Boston, but the General's command is to be in Canada.

Advice is said to be received from Lisbon, that six men of war, and four frigates, were sailed from thence for America; and that they have on board three persons of distinction, who are gone to treat with the Congress about opening a trade from America to Portugal.

Orders are given for the Guards destined for America, to be at Portsmouth on the 31st instant.

The launching of the Culloden man of war, which was to have been to-morrow at Deptford, is postponed, the men having had fresh orders to get ready for sea eight large sloops of war.

The sailors are so apprehensive of press-warrants being issued out, that numbers of them have left their ships, and come ashore; on which account many vessels are lying in the river, outward bound, and cannot proceed to sea for want of hands.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, June 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Congress that great quantities of salted beef and pork have been purchased for exportation, which if not restrained, may render the supplies of the army difficult and uncertain.

Resolved therefore, That no salted beef or pork, except as much as may be necessary for the use of the crew, be exported from this Colony in any vessel under any pretence whatever for the space of fourteen days; by which time the Continental Congress will have an opportunity of making some general regulations respecting the same.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secty.

WHEREAS complaint was made to the General Committee for this city and county on the third day of May last, against Mangil Minthorn, a shop-keeper in Batteau Street, for violating a resolve of the Honourable Continental Congress, in the sale of tea, and as he made oath, that he had not then seen the resolve of the Congress, or this Committee, In tenderness to him and his family, supposing him to have no design to counteract the said resolve of Congress, and on his promising them not to be guilty of the like again, did agree that the publication of his affidavit, would be satisfactory for that offence. But they have since, on the fullest proof found, that by an avaricious principle, he has not only violated his promise, but that he is so lost to all public virtue, and love for his country, as that he, not only in several instances has again violated the resolves of the Continental Congress, by selling that detestable article of tea, at a higher price than by them limited, but also has said several disrespectful things of the resolves of that body; this Committee therefore, in consequence of the trust reposed in them, are obliged to publish to the world, that Mangil Minthorn is by them unanimously voted and ought by the public to be considered and treated as an enemy to the American cause, and consequently ought to be precluded from all trade and intercourse with the inhabitants of these United Colonies.

Ordered, That this advertisement be printed in all the news papers published in this city.

Extract from the minutes,

JOSEPH WINTER, Secretary.

New York, Committee Chamber, June 6, 1776

NICHOLAS LUDLAM, Nicholas Lutliam, jun. Joseph Oldnell, John Remsen, and Jabez Woodruff, of Jamaica, Long Island, having thrice neglected to attend the times and places appointed for militia exercise, according to the 7th Article of the 9th Resolve of the Provincial Congress of New-York, in their Rules and Orders published the 22d of August, 1775, for regulating the Militia of the said Colony. And the above-named persons having for their non-attendance, been three times successively fined, according to the 12th article of the said 9th Resolve, are hereby advertised and held up as enemies to their country.

45—8 EPHRAIM BAILEY, Captain.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BENJAMIN CLOSE, jun. of Salem, being advertised as an enemy to his country, and by the Committee of Salem brought under a bond of One Hundred Pounds; said Close came this day to my house, desired to see said bond, which I handed him to peruse, he slipt it into his pocket, stove out of my house in a violent manner, took to the woods and so robbed me of said bond. It is supposed he will do all in his power to injure his country, and will try to get to the ministerial army. He is a tall slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, fair skin, a flattering and deceitful tongue. All friends to American liberty are desired to secure said Close in any gaol in the Colonies, or bring him to me, for which they shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

EZEKIEL HAWLEY, Chairman.

Salem, May 29 1776. 45—8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BOOK-BINDER to whom good Encouragement will be given —— Inquire of the Printer. 45—8

TO THE BUTCHERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AS the Use of BULLOCKS *Bladders* is greatly increased, the preserving of them is recommended as both *needful* and *profitable*. *Country Stores* may make it an Article worth their Attention to collect: Of any Quantity of such as are large and strong, will be bought at the best Price, by

WILLIAM MAXWELL,

At his SNUFF and TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, in *Wall Street*, NEW-YORK.

N. B. When blown, drying them gently in a Smoke-House, is the best Method to preserve them from the Worms: When the Necks are cut off, it must be done carefully, leaving as small a Hole as possible. 45—

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Committee Chamber, June 6, 1776

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LONDON.

March 28. Two regiments ordered to Corke for embarkation (of which the 16th was one) have had their orders countermanded.

Orders are sent to Sheerness to his Majesty's frigate Winchelsea, Captain Bateman, to be fitted out for the American station, and a number of hands are now employed for that purpose.

It was reported yesterday at Change, that as Government had refused to treat with the present Congress, the Americans have come to a resolution to call a new Congress, the Delegates to be appointed by their Assemblies, and not one of the old members to be in, and that Government has actually appointed Commissioners to treat with them, and are to go express before Lord Howe sails.——*Gazetteer.*

Yesterday morning the guards destined for America, were mustered on Wimbleton Common by their officers, and immediately marched for Portsmouth. They had 20 field pieces with them, and 30 waggons, which carried all their baggage. They will arrive at Portsmouth to-morrow.

The brigade of guards now on their march for Portsmouth, to embark for America, are to be quartered in the barracks of that place till the transports are ready for their reception.

All the general officers, and many other in military command in America, are, it is said, nominated as Delegates in the commission to pardon the submitting Colonies.

The transports which sailed with Sir Peter Parker, after they had landed the troops they had on board, were to sail for the Leeward islands, to take in two regiments of foot, which are to serve in America.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that Admiral Gayton has taken several sloops and schooners in the pay of government, and fitted them out as tenders; each is commanded by a Lieutenant, to cruise for the American vessels off the Havannah, Monti-Christi, St Eustatia, and Curacoa, where they have met with great success, having taken several prizes in the course of a few months.

Upwards of 1,500 tons of shipping, that were taken up in the river a few days since in government service, are discharged from the employ.

Letters from Corke, dated the 19th inst. mention, that upwards of twelve sail of transports were then in sight of the Cove, and that a man of war came in that day.

The Eagle man of war, Admiral Howe, has got no further than the Nore yet, but lies there to receive seamen from the ships in ordinary at Chatham.

The Lucretia, Captain Wilson, with recruits on board, bound to America, is put into Plymouth by stress of weather, having met with some damage.

The Woodland, Captain Manners, from London, with ordnance stores, bound for Quebec, is arrived at Portsmouth.

Yesterday the Common Cryer of this city, attended by other officers, read at the Royal Exchange, and at Holborn-Bars, the King's proclamation, for a further encouragement to sailors to enter on board the ships of war. It was afterwards stuck up in divers parts of the city.

All the eight regiments, viz. 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 31st, 34th, 53d, and 62d, under embarkation orders, are destined for Canada, except the Royal Highlanders, the foot guards, and Burgoyne's light horse, which are to be sent to General Howe.

The two Generals, Carleton and Howe, are each to be allowed four Aid-de-camps.

Two of the Hessian Major Generals are to be appointed by our Court, Lieutenant-Generals on the American service, and to have extra pay accordingly.

Though there is a clause in the Hessian treaty, that no soldier shall be suffered to settle in America, without the consent of his commanding officer, it is generally believed that very few will ever return, as it is most probable that those who don't get their brains knocked out, will insist upon staying among their own countrymen who have emigrated there.

It is reported that a certain office in the Tower will soon be shut up, as a substitute for money, lately made use of, is found to be much more portable and convenient than coin can possibly be. Not a greater sum than eighty thousand pounds has ever been procured in one week from the mint; whereas half a million can be created by another office, (the bank) in less than an hour, without any difficulty or expence. It would, indeed, be a reflection on the wisdom and oeconomy of the times, should we continue a manufactory so slow in its operations, and carried on with so much labour and expence when every purpose thereof can be effected without it.

It is computed that the expences of the campaign in America, this summer, will cost Great-Britain, at least four millions sterling.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion in America, passed in the Commons.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 22,

"They write from Vienna, that the Imperial Ministry doth not seem to look with indifference upon the steps taken by the Duke of Brunswick, and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in sending such considerable bodies of troops out of Europe, when they know that the General diet of the empire, assembled at Ratisbon, came to a resolution some years ago, against all such emigrations of the inhabitants of Germany. These letters add, that the limits of the principality of Moldavia are now settled to the satisfaction of that court and the Ottoman Porte, in consequence of which considerable presents have lately been sent to Constantinople."

House of Lords, Thursday March 14.

The Duke of Grafton made a motion for suspending further operations against America, on certain conditions therein expressed. He was seconded by Lord Shelburne, which produced a debate that continued till half after ten o'clock, when there appeared for the motion,

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Proxies	- -	20	

From the LONDON EVENING POST, of March 9.

Mr. MILLER,

AS the present wicked administration wish to have it understood, that the large and populous town of Norfolk, in Virginia, was wantonly destroyed by the oppressed Americans, I send you a *genuine* extract of a letter, lately received from one of their imps employed in that cruel service.

"*Otter sloop off the ruins of Norfolk.*

"I have only time to tell you the rebellious town of Norfolk is no more; we have reduced it to a heap of ashes. Its destruction happened on the *glorious* New-Year's day. At four o'clock in the evening, the signal was given from the Liverpool (which is just arrived from England) when a most dreadful cannonading ensued from the three ships, which lasted till we had drove the rebels from the wharfs. Our boats now landed, and set fire to the town in several places. What a glorious sight ensued! The ships all in flames along-side the wharfs; we firing as if heaven and earth were coming together, and every moment the horrid noise of the buildings tumbling in the town. The fire burnt with amazing fury all night and the next day, nor is it yet extinguished, though all that remains of Norfolk, is about a dozen houses that have escaped the flames, and a vast heap of rubbish. My joy at the destruction of this town* is beyond expression, as it was a fine resort for the infernal rebels! Our next expedition, I believe, will be to New York, in order to destroy that town, and so proceed through Virginia. They had 1500 men in Norfolk, but now the town is destroyed, there are not above 500 remaining amongst the ruins. I hope, my friend, our difference in opinion will be no prejudice to our correspondence. Let us reason on the affair like philosophers, and keep our tempers. You naturally take the part of your country, while my situation in life obliges me, though (thank God) my inclination perfectly corresponds with my duty, to be a zealous advocate for the destruction of the *Patriots*, as you call them, though I stile them rebels. We are every moment firing at them, and the noise is so great, it is impossible to write any longer."

From the style of the above letter, I have no doubt but you, Mr. Miller, conclude the writer to be a Scot; no such thing, the slave is an Englishman, who is base enough to dishonour human nature with such exultations on such a subject, because he knew it would be inspected by those that would add to his wretched pittance. How are Englishmen fallen, when they can condescend to affect barbarity for such unworthy purposes!

* As large as Bristol, and thought to be the most loyal town in Virginia.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, *of March 16.*

ON reading Dr. Price's book, just published, I consider all the Petitions and Remonstrances which have been presented to the throne, and to the parliament, when compared with the striking and alarming facts there stated, to be no more than a whisper to ten thousand thunders.

1. A national debt of near 140 millions, and likely to be increased to a much greater sum by the American war.

2. Interest and annuities five millions.

3. The decay of the revenue from tobacco, 300,000l. per annum; but greater than can be estimated, from all the articles dependent on the American trade.

4. All the gold and silver specie now current in the kingdom, but just enough to pay the money drawn from the public by the taxes, amounting to fourteen millions at least, exclusive of all county and poor taxes, and tythes.

5. Millions on millions of paper money; all moonshine at the first shock on the bank of England.

6. The danger of having the gold coin carried out of the kingdom, on the first unfavourable balance of trade.

7. Our horrid state when compared with France.

In Britain, about twelve millions of gold specie, and two or three millions of silver specie.—In France sixty seven millions of specie, and no hazardous paper money.—In Britain, the public debts in no fixed course of redemption, and therefore likely to go on pressing the public till they overwhelm and sink it.—In France, the public debts of such a nature as necessarily to be diminished by time, and likely in a few years to become inconsiderable.—In Britain, a capital of near sixty millions, for which perpetual annuities must be paid, added to the public debts during the last war.—In France, a capital of only twelve millions of such annuities.

8. The loss of three millions per annum of exports to North America; and of a balance of trade in our favour of near a million and a half per ann.

9. The bills drawn by the West India planters on their London agents and merchants, all now protested, and sending back to drive them mad.

10. The enormous expence of near eighty thousand seamen and soldiers, (including foreigners) at 5l. a man, about four millions.

11. Twenty thousand sailors out of work, and ready to run mad with poverty.

12. The awful prospect of London bankruptcies without end, with a long *et cætera* of evils and miseries beyond all description or conception.

NEW LONDON, June 7.

A few days since, a ship from Jamaica, bound to England, was taken by a Privateer off George's Banks, and carried into Old Town in the Vineyard. She had on board a valuable cargo, part of which is 200 hogsheads of sugar.—The same privateer was in chase of another ship at the time this prize parted with her.—[*This, we hear, is one of the ships that was taken by the two Philadelphia Privateers.*]

Since our last two vessels have arrived here from the West-Indies; and within a few days past four sail of French vessels have arrived at New-Port, Rhode-Island, from the West Indies.

We learn from the West-Indies, that the French Court have taken off the prohibition on the exportation of Gun powder from France, and that large quantities of that commodity are almost daily arriving in the West-Indies; so that it now becomes an article of great plenty there.

We hear that the Colony ship at Saybrook, is to be launched next Thursday.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

LIST of the present Members of Provincial Congress, whom the Public are requested to invest with the powers desired by their Resolve of the 31st May last, or to elect others in their stead, or in the stead of either of them, with such powers.

Room is left on this ballot, that if the elected do not approve of the present Members, and shall judge it necessary, they may substitute others in their room or in the room of either of them.

John Jay,	Henry Remsen,
James Duane,	John Van Cortlandt,
Philip Livingston,	John M. Scott,
John Alsop,	James Beekman,
Francis Lewis,	Anthony Rutgers,
Jacobus Van Zandt,	Evert Banker,
Comfort Sands	Thomas Randle,
Isaac Stoutenberg,	Isaac Roosevelt,
William Denning,	John Broome,
Joseph Hallet	Peter P. Van Zandt,
Abraham Brasher,	

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Cape Fear River, (North-Carolina,) dated 17th May, 1776.

"The Generals Clinton and Cornwallis, had formed a design to seize our guard at Orton's Mill, near Brunswick, and, for that purpose, landed on the night of the 10th inst. about 1000 men, above and below. We have killed two of their soldiers, mortally wounded one of their Captains, and took two prisoners; upon which they retreated precipitately, after shooting an old woman in the thigh, stabbing another with a bayonet, and beating out the front teeth of a third.—Our guard consisted of about 100 foot, and 20 light horse, the latter did the execution. The officers of the foot having made an excellent retreat, with a few pieces of artillery, and without horses, when he was almost surrounded. These circumstances you may depend on.—Clinton and Cornwallis, when they saw the poor women, (who were in Brigadier Howe's house) very *generously* gave them ten shillings each, as an ample *compensation* for what they had suffered."

A letter from George-Town, (South Carolina) mentions, that Brigadier General Armstrong passed through that place about the first of May, in his way to Charles-Town.

We hear from Fairfield, in Connecticut, that last Friday morning the 7th instant, one William Prindle, living between Newtown and Redding, having hired to work for him, a labourer whom on conversing with, he discovered to be a friend to American rights and freedom, in opposition to parliamentary claims of power, he conceived on that account, such an aversion to the poor man, that watching an opportunity when he was fast asleep, he at one blow with a broad ax, severed his head from his body, of which he boasted to the neighbours, saying he had cut off the head of a damned whig, and wished he could serve them all so. He was committed to Fairfield gaol, but is supposed to be a little insane.

We hear from Morris-Town, that, in obedience to orders received from General Dickenson, Colonel Ford drew up his Regiment, in order to draught one quarter of them for immediate service; who, to the honour of the county and cause in which they are engaged, immediately turned out as volunteers.—It is to be hoped, that these spirited people will meet with the applause they deserve, and encourage others to imitate their noble example.

[The piece dated Somerset, June 6th, *Recommended to the perusal of the Members of the New-Jersey Assembly*, on the Governor's Proclamation, came to hand too late for this paper, but will be in our next.—— Several other pieces, we have been obliged to defer on account of other matters of more immediate necessity.——The debates in the House of Lords, &c. being too long for the News-papers, will be published in a pamphlet with all possible expedition.—The final result of the language of the King and both Houses of Parliament is, *unconditional submission to the parliament of Great Britain.*]

COMMITTEE CHAMBER,
New-York, June 12, 1776.

To the aged Friends of the American Cause *in the* City *and* County *of* NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH all such persons as are above the age of FIFTY Years, are by Congress exempted from bearing arms;—the imminent danger to which this City and County are exposed, renders it necessary, that every healthy, though aged Friend to the common rights of our country and mankind, should have an opportunity of lending their assistance, by voluntarily forming themselves into COMPANIES for Garrison Duty in the City and County aforesaid.

The alarming apprehensions we are under of an invasion from our malicious and inexorable enemies, we hope, will, apologize, for the recommendation of this measure to you; especially, at a time, like this, when, if it be in the power of our Foes, we are to be robbed of all our Rights and Liberties.

VIRTUOUS FATHERS!—We pretend to assume no authority over you in this matter, but wish, that your posterity may have reason to boast their descent from ancestors who, in the City and County of New-York, have nobly stood forth in defence of the lives, liberties and fortunes of a generation, who, by your noble example now, will transmit the fair inheritance to their sons, and your names with honour to the latest ages.

N. B. Such gentlemen as are willing to step forth as aforesaid, are requested to meet at the house of the Widow Vandewater, near the new Brick Meeting House, on Monday next at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Extract from the Minutes,
Published by Order of the Committee,
JOSEPH WINTER, Sec'ry.

Committee Chamber, Newark, May 20, 1776.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this township, that they do not kill nor eat any lamb or sheep of any kind, from this day until the first day of August next, nor sell them to any person whom they shall have reason to suspect design to kill them within the said time:—And that on proof being made to this Committee of any person or persons contravening the above recommendation, the delinquent or delinquents shall be held up to the public as enemies to their country, and all persons prohibited from having any dealings or correspondence with them.

Ordered, That the above resolve be published in the New York public News-Papers.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL HAYES, Secretary.

JAMES NEWPORT,
DISTILLER,

LIVING at the lower end of Little Queen-street, at the North river, Has for SALE a Quantity of West India Rum, Geneva, Brandy and Cordials.—Those who honour him with their commands, will find he endeavours to merit a continuance of their favours. 45—6

Just arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great ROMAGIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent Medicine for all weak stomachs as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's *American Balsam*; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the Balsam and Tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop keeper living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city. 45—8

Also, a Quantity of *German* PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

To be SOLD in STAMFORD,

A DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's country seat, with a piazza on the front, and convenient for a trader or tradesman.—Said HOUSE lies about one hundred rods from the centre of the town, on a public road that leads to the public landing, which is about one hundred rods from said House, where any vessel of 100 tons burthen may come.—Said HOUSE has four Rooms on the floor neatly finished, with a fire place to each room, and a good milk room;—there is between five and six acres of good land adjoining said House, with a Barn, and about 60 or 70 good bearing apple trees, with a number of other fruit trees, and an excellent Well of never failing water. Any person having a mind to purchase said Place, may know the conditions, by applying to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises, and will give an indisputable title to the same.

45—8 ABRAHAM BATES.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of the subscriber's lot the upper end of Market-street, on Friday the 31st of May last, a light brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen hands high, with both ears cropped, a bright star in his forehead and shod all round, a few white hairs on his backs occasioned by the saddle, a short tail; he paces and trots.——Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Mr. STEVENS' Livery Stable, New-York, shall have the above reward.

45—8 RICHARD YORKE, Post Rider.

POET's CORNER.

On the late Death of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath.

LO! Saunders mingles with the mighty dead;
No more th' avenger of his country's wrong.
O'er his cold duſt let no weak tear be ſhed:—
He wept, alas! that he had liv'd too long!
O greatly glorious! had he died
Ere ſet in darkneſs Britain's ſun:
Ere frantic rage and Stuart pride,
That empire loſt, *his* valour won!
What more, he cried, can adverſe fate require?—
Dying he ſaw his country's fame expire:
Saw her bright croſs, he late triumphant ſpread,
Droop on the ſick'ning gale, and bluſh with deeper red!
Hark! thro' the American's indignant ſhore,
What groans for vengeance rend th' affrighted ſkies!
Foul impious war hath broken nature's ties;
And Britain, (terror of the world no more)
Turns on herſelf, and drinks her children's gore!
O quickly drop the murd'rous ſword!
What horrors riſe around!
Curſ'd thou, ill fated realm, afford
With thine own blood to drench the ground!
The vet'ran, yet untaught to yield,
Reluctant views the death-fraught field,
Conſcious of guilt, would fain retreat,
And dreads ev'n vict'ry, as defeat;—
In vain: Still o'er Ontario's flood,
With ghaſtly ſmile, and blaſting eyes,
Stern Alva's guilty ſpirit flies,
And ſnuffs the ſcented air, and rages ſtill for blood!
Hear how her ſons *Iberia** tells,
Exulting as the tempeſt ſwells;
Attentive Gallia with prophetic eye,
Beholds thy golden ſtreams of commerce dry,
Or marks them for her own. 'O great event,'
She cries,—'Thy ſhame and puniſhment,
'Raſh, ruin'd rival! Now I ſee
'Thy palm of glory ſnatch'd by me;
'That envied prize,† by nature giv'n,
Which rais'd thy tow'ring front to heav'n,
'Spurn'd by thyſelf!—O ſpeed thy ling'ring fate,
'And to *thyſelf* be falſe—to make *my* empire great!'

* *Spain.* † *Commerce.*

BASSETERRE, (*St. Chriſtophers,*) *May* 15.

On Monday laſt divine ſervice was performed at the Pariſh Church, accompanied by ſeveral pieces of divine muſic, by the gentlemen of this iſland and Nevis, for the benefit of the poor in our ſeveral pariſhes in the preſent melancholy ſituation of this devoted country. On this occaſion the Rev. Dr. Hutchiſon preached a moſt excellent ſermon, wherein he ſo pathetically deſcribed the diſtreſſes of the poor, as to draw tears from the major part of his very numerous auditors. The collection in the church, and the ſale of tickets, produced a conſiderable ſum, which is to be immediately applied to the benevolent purpoſes for which it was collected.

We can aſſure the public from the beſt authority, that proviſions are ſo ſcarce at Barbados, that pork now ſells there at 10l. per barrel, adequate to four joes of our currency; and that Guinea corn, which uſed to be ſold at 18 or 20 pints for a bit, is now ſold at 5 or 6 pints for the ſame money, and that famine ſeems to ſtare the inhabitants in the face—*Bleſſed effects of modern policy!—Curſed are thoſe children who love, honour, and obey their parents, for they ſhall be ſtarved.* MODERN ETHICKS.

Montſerrat, 20th March, 1776.

THIS is to give notice, That the Legiſlature, in order to encourage the importation of proviſions into this iſland, did this day unanimouſly reſolve, that the ſeveral bounties hereunder ſpecified ſhould be paid out of the public treaſury of this iſland, to the perſon or perſons who ſhould import into this iſland, for the ſpace of three months from that day, the following articles, viz. For every barrel of flour, bread, beef, pork, herrings, or pickled fiſh, three ſhillings; for every tierce of rice, five ſhillings; for every buſhel of corn, peas or beans, ſix-pence; for every firkin of butter, one ſhilling; and for every hogſhead of fiſh, ſix ſhillings; and that the ſame ſhould be paid within 20 days after the ſale thereof, in gold or ſilver money, the importer or importers previouſly making oath of the quantity ſold, before the provided the aforeſaid bounties ſhall not extend to any of the foregoing articles which may be brought to this iſland, and afterwards exported.

WILLIAM DANIELL, Treaſurer.

STOLEN laſt night, out of Mr. Samuel Cornell's paſture at Flaſhing, on Long-Iſland; two mares, one a ſorrel, with white feet, and a blaze down her face, about eight years old; the other a brown, with two white feet behind, and two white heels before, three years old this graſs. Whoever ſecures both, or either, ſo that the owner can have them again, ſhall have four dollars reward for each, by applying as above, or to Mr. Richard Deane, diſtiller at the North River, New York.

Flaſhing, June 4, 1776. 44 7

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the ſubſcriber has behaved very unbecomingly, and has eloped from my bed and board: This is therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

Newburgh, May 13, 1776. WOLVERT ECKER. 44—7

DESERTED,

FROM Captain Joſeph Moore's Company, in Colonel William Preſcot's Regiment, now ſtationed on Governor's Iſland, near the city of New-York, the five following men, viz.

EBENEZER SAWYER, labourer, born in Amherſt's county, about 21 years of age, five feet nine inches high, of a dark complexion:—He deſerted the ſecond of May, and had on a blue coat and jacket.——*JOHN CLOUGH*, about 40 years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, of a very dark complexion:—He deſerted the ſecond of May, and had on a lightiſh coloured coat, and a pair of green breeches reaching down to his ſhoes.——*JOSEPH WEATHERBY*, about 27 years of age, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, black hair and ſtoops a little:—He deſerted the ſecond of May, and had on a dark brown coat, a blackiſh double breaſted waiſtcoat, and a pair of ſnuff coloured velvet breeches.——*WILLIAM KEMP*, born in Billerica, about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, and ſhort black hair:—He had on when he deſerted, a brown coat, and a pair of leather breeches.——*ELEAZER PRIEST*, born in Lancaſter, about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion:—He deſerted the ninth of May, and had on, a ſnuff coloured coat and jacket, a pair of black breeches, a ſmall round hat bound with narrow tinſel, with a broad band round the crown.

Whoever apprehends the above Deſerters, or any of them, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be ſent to the Regiment and Company to which they belong, ſhall, on application to the Captain aforeſaid, receive TWO DOLLARS Reward for each, beſides all neceſſary charges. 44—7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to ſet out from MORRIS TOWN for QUEBEC, the 19th inſtant, and all perſons having friends and connections at, or on the way, that have LETTERS to ſend or any other buſineſs, may depend on the greateſt care and fidelity in the delivery of letters, and the faithful diſcharge of any other truſt. Letters to be delivered at Albany, one ſhilling, and all above, viz. at Fort Edward, Lake George, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, St. John's, &c. one ſhilling and nine pence; at Montreal, two ſhillings, and Quebec, two ſhillings and four pence New-York money. All perſons who chooſe to encourage this undertaking, are deſired to bring in their letters to Capt. Peter Dickenſon's, at Morris-Town; at Joſeph Conliff's, and Mr. Stine's, Hanover; at Mr. Ephraim Ball's, at Troy; at Col. Ellis Cook's on the Neck; at Mr. Breuen's, tavern keeper at Bottle Hill; at Capt. Sela's, Paſſiack; at Mr. Samuel Munn's, at Newark Mountains; and where Mr. Bank's formerly kept public houſe at Newark; at Mr. Smith's and Mr. Graham's at Elizabeth Town; at Mr. Woodruff's at Springfield, or at Mr. John Kitchel's, where the ſubſcriber lives.—Any perſon in New-York, who inclines to ſend any thing to go by the above conveyance, may leave it at the houſe of Mr. John Tuttle, at the ſign of the ſun, near the North-river ferry, New-York, who will carefully forward it by the Morris-Town ſtage, which ſets off every Monday and Thurſday morning.

Letters to be returned at the above ſtages; two, or more letters in one cover, to pay in proportion to ſingle letters. GILBERT THORNTON,

N. B. No letters, &c. will be carried, that are not paid for when left.

A WOMAN that can be well recommended, is willing to go into a gentleman's family as a wet nurſe.

And a woman very well qualified as a houſekeeper and cook.—Any perſon wanting to employ either of the above mentioned women, for particulars, are deſired to apply to the Printer. 44—7

SAMUEL BURLING,
HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on the Wharf, adjoining Peck's Slip Ferry,

A general Aſſortment of Weſt-India GOODS, viz.

A CHOICE parcel of Jamaica ſpirits,
Weſt-India and New-England rum, and molaſſes in hogſheads.
A few hogſheads of genuine Bourdeaux claret.
A parcel of choice Jamaica ſugars, of the firſt quality.
Coffee in hogſheads, tierces and barrels. And
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.—Alſo, Oznaburgs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheeting; Checks, and Holland ſtripes.
A variety of other linen goods. 44—7

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of the Committee of the South-Eaſt Precinct of Dutcheſs County, the 20th May, 1776, whereby Joſeph Field, and Benajah Tubbs, were ordered to purſue, apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, John Underhill, a perſon notoriouſly diſaffected to the liberties of America, and who was then under bonds to the ſaid Committee, not to leave the place without their leave, and alſo to attend ſaid Committee at their call; and ſaid UNDERHILL having left his place of reſidence, with a deſign to join the miniſterial armies; and having alſo perſuaded others, even ſervants to go with him,—we the ſaid Joſeph Field, and Benajah Tubbs, do offer the above reward, and all neceſſary charges, to any perſon who ſhall apprehend this dangerous perſon, and return him to ſaid Committee, or confine him in any gaol, ſo that he may be had. Said Underhill is a perſon about five feet eleven inches high, black ſtraight hair, ſomething ſhort, brown complexion, very full mouth, and hard favoured, &c. All perſons are deſired to have a look out, and apprehend ſaid villain, and ſhall be intitled to the above reward, by

43—6 JOSEPH FIELD, or BENAJAH TUBBS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, 15 or 16 years of age, beats the drum, and plays the fife, a cook, and tends horſes.

LIKEWISE,

A young NEGRO GIRL, about 14 years of age, does houſe work, both have had the ſmall-pox and meaſles.——Inquire of the Printer. 43—6

REFINED
BAR IRON,
Directly from the Works,
Sold by ROBERT ERSKINE,

Near White-Hall Ferry, New-York.

N. B. Orders for iron, drawn to any ſize, from ½ to 3 inches ſquare; and from 1 ½ to 5 inches flat, executed with punctuality and diſpatch. Mill iron, rudder irons, &c. drawn to patterns 33—6.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER, either all together, or in ſuch parts as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES of excellent LAND, being part of the patent of Hyde-Park, in the County of Dutcheſs, about ſeven miles above the town of Poughkeepſie, and within a mile and a half of one of the beſt landings upon the North-River.—For farther particulars, inquire of the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, or of Doctor Samuel Bard, in New-York.

43—6 JOHN BARD.

LEFT with the ſubſcriber at Smith-Town, on Long-Iſland, a white HORSE, appears about twelve years old, branded with a B on the left thigh, about fourteen hands high;—the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take ſaid horſe away, otherways he will be ſold within forty days from this time.

Smith Town, May 9, 1776. 42—5 EPENETUS SMITH.

CINNAMON, MACE, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, PEPPER; AND RUSSIA DUCK,
TO BE SOLD, BY
DANIEL PHENIX.

STOCKHOLM and DICKSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar Houſes in French-Church-Street,

BEST French and Carolina Indigo.
Steel and Chocolate.
A Quantity of the following Articles, viz.
Beſt of Muſcovado SUGARS.
Weſt India RUM.
New York ditto.
New England, ditto.
MELASSES.
A few Cheſts of Green TEA.
A few pieces of CAMBRICKS.
Beſt Virginia TOBACCO.
Spices of different KINDS,
Refined Sugars of all SORTS.

☞ The above Articles will be SOLD cheap by the Quantity for Caſh. 42—5

MATTHEW ERNEST,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he is removed from the houſe he formerly lived in near the Albany Pier, to the houſe wherein Henry Cruger, Eſq; lately lived, in Hanover-Square; where any gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel lodgings and boarding.

N. B. He has for ſale, Neurenburgh Salve; alſo the very beſt ſort of Salt-Petre Hams. 42—5

WANTED,

A YOUNG man for a waiter, that writes a good hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer. [42 5

A Powder-Works, in conſequence of an agreement with the committee of ſafety, made at their ſeſſions at Trenton, on the 21th day of May inſtant, is now erecting at Morris-Town in the county of Morris, and province of New Jerſey, by Jacob Ford, jun. All perſons in ſaid province, who now have, or hereafter may have any good merchantable ſalt petre to diſpoſe of, are requeſted to carry it to Samuel Tucker, Eſq; at Trenton, to Anariah Dunham, at New Brunſwick, to John Blanchard, Eſq; at Elizabeth-Town, to William Camp, at Newark, or to ſaid Ford or his father at Morris-Town, of whom they will receive four ſhillings and two-pence, proclamation money, per lb. and a certificate of the quantity delivered, by which certificate, agreeable to a reſolve of the convention (or congreſs) of ſaid province, they will be entitled to receive a bounty of one ſhilling per lb. And all merchants and traders in ſaid province of New-Jerſey, who have any ſulphur on hand, are earneſtly requeſted to carry it to the above-named gentlemen, for which they will receive the caſh, at the rate of forty-ſix ſhillings, New-York currency, per hundred weight. And whereas the province is in the greateſt want of the article POWDER, at this time of moſt imminent danger, when the collected ſtrength of Great-Britain, and the mercenary aid of neighbouring powers, threaten the rights and liberties of the thirteen united provinces with ruin and deſtruction, it is hoped, and humbly requeſted of the reſpective county and town committees, that they will aſſiſt ſaid Ford, by encouraging the inhabitants (in their reſpective diſtricts) to immediately go into the manufacturing of ſalt petre; which favour will not only be humbly acknowledged of them by him, but of every perſon who ſets up the manufacturing of that article, and will furniſh him therewith.

DR. CLOSSY's reſpects to the young gentlemen who attended his prelections in Anatomy laſt winter, and extremely regrets the ſudden interruption which deprived him of the pleaſure of completing his courſe, with thoſe experiments in Optics, which were intended to illuſtrate the manner in which the viſual powers are exerciſed, in conveying to the mind, the forms and qualities of external objects; and likewiſe the changes from a ſtate of health, whereby viſion is weakened, impeded, or totally aboliſhed. But as he hopes ere long to be reinſtated in College, or ſome other convenient place, care will be taken to give the gentlemen notice in due time, ſo that nothing ſhall be wanting to complete thoſe prelections, ſo conducive to the welfare of mankind.

April 27th, 1776. 39——

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

FOR taking up each of the following deſerters from Capt. HENRY O'HARA's company, now ſtationed at Fort George, above Albany, viz.

John Clarke, a ſtout likely well ſet fellow, 6 feet high, full-faced, black curl'd hair, is apt to ſtutter, a nail-maker by trade, wore a pale blue coat, green callimanco jacket, black velvet breeches, late a regular ſoldier.

John Linch, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, thick ſet, black hair, ſpeaks much on the Iriſh accent, wore a grey coat and jacket, old leather breeches, a ſmall felt hat, took his gun barrel from the ſtock with him, is apt to beg for ſtrong liquor and tobacco.

Joſhua Duly, and Adrian Poſt, natives of Eſſex and Morris counties, in New-Jerſey, Duly is a likely well ſet young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wore a new felt hat, lightiſh upper jacket, white under jacket, ſtriped Holland trowſers, white ſtockings, has long ſandy hair, ſhews his upper teeth. Poſt is about 5 feet 9 inches high, thin faced, wears a large brimed ſailor hat, a long browniſh coat, a lightiſh jacket and leather breeches.

James Dailey, 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, ſomething pock broke, has a ſcar in his face lately hurt, was at the campaign at Quebec, blackiſh hair tied up.

Robert Field, a well ſet fellow, 5 feet 4 inches high, pock marked, was formerly a ſailor, has a blue ſhort ſailors jacket, blue trowſers, is very civil, not apt to talk much.

John Emery, a full-faced thick ſet fellow, lightiſh curled hair, about 5 feet 9 inches high, full faced, a brown jacket with a ſpotted veſt, ſtriped trowſers. They all deſerted from Albany after receiving their full pay for ſubſiſtence and their wages.

A conſtant ſearch will be made after theſe robbers of the publick, and any perſons harbouring or concealing them, will be dealt with as enemies to their country. Five dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, for taking up and returning each of them, will be paid by the ſaid CAPTAIN (now in Albany) nor (as advertiſed in a former paper) by *Patrick McDavit*, who has no caſh depoſited in his hands for that purpoſe. 44 7

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY about the beginning of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber in New-York, a negro man named TOM, about 22 years of age, yelloviſh complexion, middling height, well ſet, was born in New-York, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; has been bred to the butcher's buſineſs, and is left handed. He had on when he went away, a light greyiſh coat, and nankeen breeches, the other parts of his dreſs not remembered. Whoever takes up and returns the ſaid negro, ſhall have the above reward, beſides all reaſonable charges.

ISAAC VARIAN.

N. B. He has been long addicted to running away, and was not long ſince taken up at Albany, and brought as low as Haverſtraw, where he made his eſcape, and was lately brought home. 44—7

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore.—They have ſtill on hand, a ſmall aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for caſh or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms. 9——

TO the FRIENDS of AMERICAN FREEDOM, in Town and Country:

A Large number of AXES, SPADES and SHOVELS being wanted, than can be immediately made, any perſon who has either to ſpare, ſhall receive the full value in caſh, on bringing it to the Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General's Office, whether it be new, or ſecond hand.

Thoſe that are willing to contract for the delivery of a large or ſmall number of the aforeſaid tools, may depend on meeting with good encouragement, by applying ſpeedily, as above.

JOHN AMIEL, Junr.

Has for SALE as uſual, at his STORE in Smith Street.

COFFEE, Teas, Chocolate,
Sugars, Corks,
Florence Oil,
Sago, Fig and Powder blue, and Starch,
India Soy and Ketchup,
Kiter-foot Tobacco,
Pipes,
Whittet's Scotch ſnuff in pound canniſters,
Fine Macuba ditto,
Lavender Water,
Eau de Luce and Hungary Water,
Turlington's Balſam of Life,
Italian Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Raiſins, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Allſpice, Citron,
Preſerv'd ginger in pound and half pound pots,
Cayenne Pepper,
Carraway ſeed,
Iſinglaſs,
French Liquors and French Chalk for taking greaſe ſpots from Cloths and Silks,
Almonds in the ſhell,
Beſt Flour of Muſtard,
Capillaire and Orgeat,
Sugar Almonds,
Tamarinds.

ALSO,

Madeira by the quarter caſk, gallon, or dozen, Red Port, Hermitage and other Claret by the dozen, Frontiniack, Old Spirits, Brandy, and White Wine Vinegar, &c. 41—4

QUART BOTTLES.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof,
(*Price SIX-PENCE.*)
AN
ORATION,

Delivered at the *King's Chapel* in Boſton, April the Eighth, 1776, on the Re-Interment of the Remains of the late Moſt Worſhipful GRAND MASTER,
JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq;
Preſident of the late CONGRESS of this Colony,
AND
MAJOR-GENERAL of the *Maſſachuſetts* Forces:
Who was ſlain in the battle of BUNKER's HILL, June 17 1775.
By PEREZ MORTON, M. M.

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